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Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 16 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honcur to enclose herewith the text of remarks made on 15 June 2016 by a spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) with regard to the United States' provocative "precision air raid operation" plan against the DPRK (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ja Song Nam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-10313 (E) 240616

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Annex to the letter dated 16 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Remarks made by a spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, 15 June 15 (KCNA) — We will further bolster, in quality and quantity, nuclear deterrence for self-defence in the face of US reckless war moves and will thoroughly foil the slightest military provocation of the enemies with the Korean-style mode of merciless counteraction.

A spokesperson for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK said the following on 15 June in answer to a question raised by the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) with regard to a plan for a "precision air raid operation" against the DPRK.

He noted:

A strategic information consulting company of the US recently worked on and made public a report entitled "Military counteraction to the nuclear issue of north Korea".

The five-chapter report envisages a "precision air raid operation" against nuclear and military facilities in the DPRK to disable its nuclear capabilities.

The report chose nuclear facilities in Nyongbyon, construction site of an atomic power plant, uranium mines and enrichment facilities, as targets of an air raid and envisions making a simultaneous precision air raid on strategic force ballistic missiles, air force bombers and submarine-making facilities in the DPRK to destroy them in one blow.

To this end, scores of B-2 nuclear strategic bombers and F-22 stealth fighters loaded with large underground penetration bombs are supposed to be mobilized, and several Ohio-class nuclear submarines and destroyers are to launch hundreds of Tomahawk cruise missiles.

The spokesperson said that the open discussion of a "precision air raid operation" against the DPRK in the US reveals its undisguised ambition for a war of aggression against the DPRK that has entered an extremely reckless phase.

The publication of the extremely provocative report on a precision air raid on the nuclear facilities and nuclear force of the DPRK is clear proof of the fact that the surprise pre-emptive attack and armed invasion against the DPRK are in the full-dress process of examination and preparation, as it is just an extension of the US administration's extreme sanctions and pressure on the DPRK and moves for a nuclear war against it, the spokesperson said, and went on:

What should not be overlooked is that the dangerous "war scenario" against the DPRK was made public with the US-south Korea joint military exercises coming up shortly, in August.

The gravity of the situation lies in that the US is about to fight a large-scale war to militarily stifle the DPRK, foreseeing that its "precision air raid operation" will inevitably spill over into an "all-out war".

The aggressive US war moves, which are becoming a reality on the Korean peninsula, clearly prove once again the validity and the inevitability of the line of the Workers' Party of Korea on simultaneously pushing forward economic construction and building nuclear force.

Annex to identical letters dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the thirty-sixth round of the Geneva international discussions

The thirty-sixth round of the Geneva international discussions was held on 15 June 2016. The participants in the discussions took part, in their individual capacity, in two working groups, the first focusing on security and stability in the Russian-occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions of Georgia, and the other on issues related to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin. The discussions were co-chaired by representatives of the European Union, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and attended by participants from Georgia, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The Head of the Provisional Administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District and the Chairman of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, as well as representatives of the Russian occupation regimes in Sokhumi and Tskhinvali, took part in the discussions.

Within both working groups, the participants from Georgia raised the issue of the murder committed on 19 May in the village of Khurcha. The Georgian side provided additional information about the murder and demanded the immediate detention of the accused. Georgia's position was unanimously supported by the Co-Chairs and other participants. Unfortunately, the representatives of the occupation regime failed to provide any meaningful information on the case. The participants expressed their hope that the next meeting of the Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism in Gali on 6 July would provide more clarity on the case.

Within the first working group, the participants from Georgia reviewed the grave security situation in the occupied regions, particularly the ongoing militarization, illegal military drills and the de facto annexation process of Georgia's Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions by the Russian Federation. Against this background, the Georgian side called upon the Russian Federation to fulfil the 12 August 2008 ceasefire agreement and to confirm the non-use of force commitment, in reciprocity for the legally binding pledge on the non-use of force, which was taken unilaterally by Georgia several times. The commitment has to be ensured by international security arrangements in the occupied regions.

Within both working groups, the Georgian side paid special attention to the continued installation of razor-wire fences, so-called "border" signs and other artificial barriers along the occupation line, which grossly violates the fundamental rights of the local population. A principled discussion was held on the detentions and kidnappings of Georgian citizens on the grounds of so-called "illegal border crossing". The participants from Georgia demanded guarantees for free and safe movement across the occupation line, the urgent need for which was proved by the murder committed by the so-called "border guards" near the occupation line.

Within the second working group, the grave human rights and humanitarian situation in the occupied territories was reviewed. A long discussion was held on the

prohibition of native-language education for ethnic Georgians in the Gali district. The Georgian side stressed the need for effective measures to resolve the issue prior to the new academic year.

The participants from Georgia talked extensively about the importance of the return of internally displaced persons and refugees. The Russian Federation, as is its custom, politicized the issue, upon the pretext of the adoption of the General Assembly resolution on the status of internally displaced persons and refugees. Notably, the Co-Chairs and the US representatives underlined the necessity of substantial discussion on the return of internally displaced persons.

Within the first working group, the participants discussed all agenda items, while the representatives of the Russian Federation and the occupation regimes walked out of the second working group during the discussion on the return of internally displaced persons and refugees. This fact once again underlines their non-constructive approach towards human rights and humanitarian problems, as well as towards the principles of negotiations in general.

An informational session on communication and transparency measures was held on 13 June.

The next round of the Geneva international discussions will be held on 4 and 5 October 2016.

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Agenda item 44
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I enclose herewith two separate annexes recording the infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey (see annex I) and the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships during the month of May 2016 (see annex II). It should also be noted that Turkish commercial aircraft systematically use the illegal airport of Tympou.

Furthermore, I wish to inform you that Turkey and the occupation regime illegally issued several notices to airmen on 3, 10, 17, 19 and 23 May, relating to exercises organized by the Turkish Naval Force and/or the Turkish Air Force.

The actions of Turkey are clearly aimed at undermining the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, bolstering the continuing de facto division and upgrading the secessionist entity's status, by claiming a purported airspace over the occupied territory of the Republic. Additionally, Turkey continues to systematically harass civilian and military aircraft within the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) via radio calls. Meanwhile, Nicosia FIR infringements and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus continue unabated. Turkey's policy of persistently breaching international law and defying international rules and regulations puts the safety of international civil aviation at risk, has a negative impact on the stability of the region and causes difficulties for air traffic over Cyprus.

It should further be underlined that the continuation of Turkey's illegal actions creates tension during a critical period for the successful outcome of the ongoing negotiation process for a peaceful comprehensive solution of the Cyprus problem.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest against the continuing infringements of international air traffic regulations and the violations of the national airspace and the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey and appeal for their immediate cessation. The Republic of Cyprus reiterates, in this respect, its call for adherence to the principle of sovereignty and non-interference enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

16-10433 (E) 120716

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I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**

Annex I to the letter dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Airborne violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 May	1055-1222	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia air control centre (ACC).
3 May	0847-0913	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1010-1045	One UH-1H Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1303-1324	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1455-1605	One UH-1H Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
4 May	0942-1436	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1417-1444	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1604-1619	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
7 May	1230-1248	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
9 May	0945-1100	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1200-1233	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
10 May	1005-1150	One "Huey" Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1207-1225	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1240-1256	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1521-1550	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
11 May	0946-1150	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1513-1705	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1530-1650	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1547-1637	Two F-16 and two F-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
12 May	1421-1501	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
16 May	1158-1218	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1426-1555	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1527-1543	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
17 May	1447-1552	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1448-1608	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1529-1606	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1536-1552	Four F-4 and F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
18 May	1352-1516	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
23 May	0001-0410	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0344-0809	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0754-1210	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0959-1049	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1110-1200	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1145-1620	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1411-1435	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1541-2003	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1823-1840	One GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1834-2050	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1855-1905	One GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1943-2018	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1944-0002	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	2035-2052	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2324-0423	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
24 May	0359-0536	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0435-0825	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0600-0628	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0832-1147	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0959-1023	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1036-1400	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1331-1349	One GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1442-1451	One GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
25 May	0230-0427	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1038-1121	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1112-1229	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
26 May	1328-1348	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1432-1703	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1639-1657	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
27 May	1004-1024	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1356-1416	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	2023-2346	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
28 May	0522-1026	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0720-0730	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0928-1321	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1621-1703	One AB-412 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1833-2125	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
29 May	0958-1300	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
30 May	1018-1112	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
31 May	1553-1612	One A-400 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Annex II to the letter dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Naval violations

Dates	*Nature of violation*
28 April-1 May	One P-337 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
28 April-11 May	One A-573 Turkish tanker violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
29 April-9 May	One S-355 Turkish submarine violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Keryneia.
30 April-2 May	One P-332 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
2-4 May	One F-491 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
3-5 May	One P-336 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
4-5 May	One P-331 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
5-11 May	One P-331 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
11-13 May	One P-331 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
11-14 May	One A-571 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
17-21 May	One P-1025 Turkish patrol boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta.
26-28 May	One M-261 Turkish mine hunter boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Keryneia.

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Seventieth session
Agenda item 79 (a)
Oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 17 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith China's diplomatic note regarding the letter and its annex dated 18 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/70/795).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 79 (a).

(*Signed*) **Liu Jieyi**
Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

16-10505 (E) 280616 300616

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Annex to the letter dated 17 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the letter dated 18 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, has the honour to state China's position as follows:

The sovereignty of China over the Nansha Islands, including Yongshu Reef and the adjacent waters, is indisputable and solidly grounded in history and law. Prior to 1974, Viet Nam had never challenged China's sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and the Xisha Islands; its Government statements, official notes and published maps and textbooks expressly recognize that the Xisha Islands and the Nansha Islands are part of the territory of China. After 1975, Viet Nam has flagrantly violated the basic norms of international relations and breached international law, including the Charter of the United Nations. Not only has it forcibly occupied parts of the reefs of China's Nansha Islands, but has also made illegal territorial claims over China's Xisha Islands, constituting a serious violation of the territorial sovereignty of China. China firmly opposes this and has lodged sustained and long-standing protests and representations.

Following the completion of the airport on Yongshu Reef of China's Nansha Islands, China conducted inspections of and test flights to it from 2 to 6 January 2016 in accordance with relevant international practice and established plans, with the purpose of testing whether the newly-built airport met civil aviation standards. At 17:46 on 28 December 2015, in accordance with the Convention on International Civil Aviation and its corresponding annexes, as well as the respective requirements of Vietnamese and Singaporean Aeronautical Information Publications, the Flight Inspection Centre of the Civil Aviation Administration of China separately submitted substantive technical information regarding its planned inspection flights to the new airport (including aircraft types and registries, flight numbers and routes, and flying altitudes), to the administrative authorities of the Ho Chi Minh and Singapore Flight Information Regions via the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network system. While Singapore has indicated to China that it promptly received the notification from the Chinese side, Viet Nam contends that it did not receive the notification from the Chinese side. However, following the aforementioned notifications via operational channels, the Chinese side also contacted the Vietnamese diplomatic authorities on 30 December for the express purpose of providing a technical notification and explanatory information. Under these circumstances, the Vietnamese side's claim of not having received the notification is clearly a lie and a pretext for achieving Viet Nam's political aims.

What causes China strong dissatisfaction and deep regret is the Vietnamese disregard for the professional, technical and civilian nature of China's inspections and test flights, which have been conducted in the international public interest, and its politically-motivated refusal to fulfil its obligations and unjustifiable obstruction of China's test flights, thus violating the relevant provisions of the Convention and its annexes and overstepping the scope of its responsibility and authority in administering the flight information region.

In order to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the inspections and test flights concerned, the Government of China decided to upgrade the status of the inspections of and test flights to the newly-built Yongshu Reef to State aviation activities, and requisitioned civil aircraft to carry out those activities. Under relevant international law, State aviation activities are conducted by sovereign States and are not subject to the limitations imposed by the Convention or the relevant regulations of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Out of a high sense of responsibility for international civil aviation safety, the inspection and test flight activities were all conducted outside the normal altitude ranges for international civil flights.

The results of China's inspections and test flights have demonstrated that the newly-built airport on Yongshu Reef fully meets civil aviation standards, and can ensure the safe operation of civil aircraft. It will provide a convenient means of transportation for the movement of personnel and emergency aid, and help improve the ability to provide such public services as maritime search and rescue in the South China Sea region.

While firmly upholding its territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests in the South China Sea, China is committed to the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiation and consultation, the management of disputes by establishing rules and mechanisms, and the realization of mutual benefit through development and cooperation. It is committed to safeguarding the freedom of navigation and over-flight as well as peace and stability in the South China Sea, and is dedicated to making the South China Sea a sea of peace, friendship and cooperation.

Thanks to the joint efforts of China and the ASEAN countries, the situation in the South China Sea is currently stable on the whole. China requests the Vietnamese side to comply effectively with international law and its own commitments; respect China's territorial sovereignty and relevant rights and interests; cease its groundless accusations and speculation regarding lawful activities carried out by China within the scope of its sovereignty; respect the Agreement on the Basic Principles guiding the Settlement of Sea Issues between China and Viet Nam, as well as international law, including the Charter of the United Nations. Viet Nam should work with China to implement in good faith the consensus the two sides have reached, properly handle maritime issues, and collectively maintain peace and stability in the South China Sea and the region.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations
New York, 17 June 2016

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Seventieth session
Items 134, 139, 141 and 148

Programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017

Human resources management

United Nations common system

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Implementation of the new common system compensation package in the United Nations Secretariat

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the new common system compensation package in the United Nations Secretariat (A/70/896). During its consideration of the note, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General who provided additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses received on 10 June 2016.

2. The Advisory Committee recalls that the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission emanating from its review of the common system compensation package for staff in the Professional and higher categories were presented in part two of its report for 2015 (A/70/30). The main changes proposed related to: (a) a unified salary scale structure and recognition of dependants; (b) step periodicity and other incentives; (c) education grant; (d) special education grant; (e) hardship allowance; (f) additional hardship allowance/non-family service allowance; (g) mobility allowance; (h) relocation-related elements; (i) accelerated home leave travel; (j) repatriation grant; (k) post adjustment; and (l) rental subsidy thresholds. The Commission also proposed transitional measures for existing staff in

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relation to changes proposed under the unified scale structure,[1] the mobility allowance[2] and the relocation- and assignment-related elements.[3] In his statement on the administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commission, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.5/70/3), the Secretary-General proposed the full implementation of the package over a six-year period and provided information on the financial impact of the proposed changes on the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 and the budgets of peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, as well as their estimated impact in the sixth year of implementation, after the phasing-out of the transitional measures proposed by the Commission. The Advisory Committee took note of those financial implications in its related report (A/70/7/Add.4).

3. In its resolution 70/244, the General Assembly decided that the changes to the compensation package should come into force on 1 July 2016, with the following exceptions: (a) the proposed unified base/floor salary scale structure, as recommended by the Commission, should come into force on 1 January 2017; and (b) the changes to the education grant should come into force as of the school year in progress on 1 January 2018. The Assembly also decided that the mandatory age of separation for staff recruited before 1 January 2014 should be raised by the organizations of the United Nations common system to 65 years, at the latest by 1 January 2018, taking into account the acquired rights of staff.

4. In his note (A/70/896), the Secretary-General states that the Secretariat is facing technical and operational constraints that will cause unavoidable delays in implementing some of the elements of the new compensation package. He indicates that the constraints are related mostly to the required technical adjustments of the enterprise resource planning system, Umoja, and the estimated delivery dates of the software changes by the vendor, SAP. According to the Secretary-General, the software changes will be delivered too close to the mandated effective dates to provide sufficient lead time to carry out the required technical activities and tests related to the implementation of the elements to be completed by 1 July 2016 and 1 January 2017 (ibid., para. 6), and there will therefore be a need for retroactive actions unless the mandated effective dates are changed. The Secretary-General provides further details about the challenges related to the performance of the

[1] Staff members with no dependent spouse but with a dependent child currently paid at the dependency salary rate would not be eligible for a spouse allowance under the proposed system but would receive, in lieu thereof, a children's allowance (currently $2,929 per annum) in respect of their first dependent child, and could therefore experience significant reductions in salary under the proposed system. For such staff members, the Commission proposed a transitional allowance equivalent to 6 per cent of net remuneration to be paid in respect of the dependent child upon the implementation of the proposed salary scale, which would be reduced by one percentage point every 12 months thereafter until the amount of the allowance became equal to or lower than the child allowance, from which point the child allowance would be payable in lieu of the transitional allowance.

[2] The Commission proposed that staff who move before the implementation date continue to receive the current amounts for the mobility allowance for up to five years at the same duty station or until they move to a different duty station.

[3] It is proposed that staff who move before the implementation date and opt for the "non-removal of household goods" option (partial removal) continue to receive the non-removal allowance for up to five years of service at the same duty station, or until such time that they move to a different duty station.

retroactive actions and states that, given the size of the Organization and the magnitude and complexity of the changes involved, it will not be operationally possible for the Secretariat to perform the required retroactivity actions. The Secretary-General therefore proposes that the mandated effective dates for implementation be aligned with the actual implementation dates, as follows:

(a) 1 November 2016 (instead of 1 July 2016) for the introduction of the new mobility incentive and the discontinuation of the non-removal element, reflecting a four-month delay;

(b) 1 September 2017 (instead of 1 January 2017) for the implementation of the proposed unified base/floor salary scale structure, the new step increments periodicity, the discontinuation of the accelerated step increments and the related new allowances (i.e., the dependent spouse and the single-parent allowances), reflecting an eight-month delay.

The remaining changes would be implemented in accordance with the timetable decided upon by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/244.

5. A summary of the proposed operational implementation of the new compensation package is provided in the annex to the note by the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee requested further explanations and clarifications regarding the Secretary-General's proposals for delaying the full implementation of resolution 70/244, which are discussed in the paragraphs below.

II. Observations and recommendations

Implementation of changes to the enterprise resource planning system

6. With reference to paragraph 4 of the note by the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee requested further clarification regarding the timeline for the analysis and planning of the changes required for the implementation of the various elements of the comprehensive compensation package. The Committee was informed that, in general, the Secretariat endeavoured to analyse the impact of draft resolutions as soon as their texts became available. However, given the scope, scale and complexity of the changes, it had been very difficult to complete a thorough technical analysis of the impact of the proposed changes until the final text of the General Assembly resolution had been adopted and without prior consultation with the software vendor, SAP. It had therefore not been possible to provide definite information on the actual technical and operational feasibility of meeting the implementation dates considered at the seventieth session. The Committee was also informed that a written answer provided by the Secretariat during the deliberations of the Fifth Committee in November 2015 referred specifically to the replacement of the mobility allowance with the new mobility incentive as one of the elements that were subject to the determination of whether any enhancements were required for Umoja.

7. The Committee was further informed that, in accordance with General Assembly mandates on the implementation of Umoja, the Secretariat had avoided customization and kept to the standard SAP software, adapting it only through SAP-approved methodologies. The SAP software licence maintenance fees covered the work required to introduce, as part of the standard software for the United Nations common system, the statutory changes to the enterprise resource planning system

software mandated by the governing bodies at no additional costs to the organizations. The Secretariat was therefore dependent upon SAP for the required technical adjustments to its enterprise resource planning system.

8. **The Advisory Committee welcomes the approach taken to maintaining a standard version of the enterprise resource planning software for the United Nations common system. The Committee is of the view that efforts should continue to be made to explore all possibilities with regard to accelerating the delivery of the remaining software changes, and expects the Secretary-General to work closely with the software vendor towards this end.** Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with a detailed timeline of events and the actions taken by the Secretariat since the adoption of resolution 70/244 by the General Assembly on 23 December 2015. The timeline shows that: (a) in January and February 2016, the Secretariat conducted regular meetings with a working group of international organizations that use SAP; held workshops with SAP, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme to develop technical specifications for the changes to be made to the software; obtained clearance with regard to the specifications from all the United Nations organizations using SAP; and submitted detailed specifications to SAP on 29 February 2016; (b) in March 2016, the Secretariat conducted detailed design workshops and consultations with SAP and other affected organizations for clarification of the specifications and requirements; and (c) the delivery timeline for all three implementation phases was received from SAP on 30 March 2016. In parallel, the amendments to the Staff Regulations were reviewed and cleared by the Office of Legal Affairs and adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 70/256.

9. **While recognizing the complexity of the changes emanating from the review of the compensation package, and notwithstanding the decisions taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/244, the Advisory Committee considers that further efforts could have been made by the Secretariat, following the issuance of the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 2015 (A/70/30), to proactively anticipate and assess, in concert with all other relevant actors, the possible impact and extent of the changes to the enterprise resource planning system that might be required and to inform the Assembly about the challenges and potential time frames for the implementation of the compensation package in the statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commission for the year 2015 (A/C.5/70/3).**

10. In paragraph 6 of his note, the Secretary-General provides details regarding the activities to be carried out by the Secretariat prior to deployment once the software changes have been delivered by SAP. These include: installation of the software changes, technical verification, technical analysis, adjustments to reports and forms, preliminary technical testing, data validation, test scenarios, preparation of training materials and delivery of training. As indicated in the annex to the note, a four-and-a-half-month period would elapse between the dates of the delivery (15 June 2016) and the deployment (1 November 2016) of the SAP solution for the mobility incentive and the discontinuation of accelerated within-grade step increments, and a 9- to 10-month period would elapse between the dates of the delivery (31 October and 30 November 2016) and the deployment (1 September 2017) of the unified salary scale and other elements of the compensation package.

The Secretary-General states that SAP recommends a six-month period for comprehensive tests to ensure that the system changes are deployed successfully, and it is not clear to the Committee why a 9- to 10-month period is proposed by the Secretariat for the installation, testing, training and deployment of the software changes related to the unified salary scale. **The Advisory Committee is of the view that further efforts should be made to optimize the timetable for the predeployment activities, including the execution of certain activities in parallel, so as to reduce, to the extent possible, the 9- to 10-month time period between the delivery and the deployment of the software changes for the unified salary scale.**

Retroactive processing of changes to the enterprise resource planning system

11. The Advisory Committee requested further information about the possible alternatives for the implementation of the new compensation package in line with the effective dates mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/244. The Committee was informed that the alternatives were either: (a) to manually process payroll for more than 16,515 staff members worldwide during the eight-month delay period between 1 January and 1 September 2016; or (b) to continue to process payroll for the staff population (16,515) in accordance with the current system and to implement the changes retroactively once the enterprise resource planning system was ready. The Committee was informed that both alternatives posed a number of problems: the first would be simply impossible to implement owing to the size of the Organization, the number of staff members affected and the volume of work involved, and also given the complexity of the United Nations common system compensation package; and the second, involving retroactivity, as indicated in paragraph 8 of the note by the Secretary-General, would also be practically impossible to implement, given the number of staff members affected. It would require a significant amount of additional human and financial resources, which the Secretariat did not currently have, and present a high risk of inaccuracies.

12. The Advisory Committee requested further clarification regarding the difficulties anticipated in the application of retroactive actions relating to the elements of the software package for which the software changes would not be implemented on the mandated effective dates, namely: (a) the mobility incentive and the discontinuation of the non-removal element for which retroactive action would be required for a four-month period from 1 July to 1 November 2016; and (b) the unified base/floor salary scale structure and other changes, which would have to be processed retroactively for an eight-month period from 1 January to 31 August 2017.

13. The Advisory Committee was informed that if the mandated effective dates were not changed, payments to staff would be made on the basis of the current rules until the implementation of the changes in November 2016 and September 2017, with automatic inclusion of all retroactive changes in salary payments or recoveries for the period from July to October 2016 in the pay slips issued in November 2016, and for the period from January to August 2017 in the pay slips issued in September 2017. According to the Secretary-General, a significant additional workload is expected in the first few months after the implementation of the new code, to address the following situations:

(b) an additional 2,070 to 3,880 days of work at a cost of $642,400 to $1,204,100 for the payroll community; and (c) for the Umoja team, an additional 777 to 1,420 days of work by external expert consultants at a cost of $1,165,500 to $2,130,000.

United Nations common system considerations

17. In paragraph 20 of his note, the Secretary-General indicates that the organizations of the United Nations common system that are governed by the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and Staff Rules[4] would be directly affected by the Secretariat's delay and by any adjustment to the mandated implementation dates that are approved by the General Assembly, while other organizations of the United Nations common system that have their own regulations and rules would not. In response to its query as to the impact of a different approach with respect to the coherence of the common system, the Secretariat provided the Advisory Committee with a detailed answer from the International Civil Service Commission, which is contained in annex I to the present report. **The Advisory Committee notes the Commission's position that the implementation dates for the various elements of the revised compensation package should be synchronized among the organizations of the common system.** The full position of the Commission is provided in annex I.

18. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that all United Nations common system organizations using the SAP software were subject to the same dates as the Secretariat for the delivery of the software changes by SAP. Some of those organizations had indicated that, regardless of the readiness of their respective enterprise resource planning systems, they would be ready to implement all elements of the compensation package in accordance with the effective dates mandated by the General Assembly, owing to one or more of the following factors: (a) the size of the organization and the low number of staff affected, which would allow for manual or retroactive processing; (b) the organization had decided to develop an in-house temporary technical solution allowing for the implementation of some of the elements pending the delivery of the software changes by SAP, in particular those to be implemented on 1 July 2016; or (c) the organization had decided to modify its SAP software either by using additional internal resources or at additional cost by using external consultants or vendors.

Financial implications of the Secretary-General's proposal

19. With reference to paragraphs 18 and 19 of the note by the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee, in response to its request, was provided with two tables showing a comparison of the financial implications of the implementation of the comprehensive compensation package based on the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/70/3), the provisions of General Assembly resolution 70/244 and the current proposals of the Secretary-General (see A/70/896) relating to: (a) the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017; and (b) the peacekeeping budgets for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. The information provided is set out in annex II to the present report.

[4] The United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Office for Project Services and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

20. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was also provided with tables showing, for each year of the transition period, from 2016 to 2023, the financial implications of the implementation of each of the elements of the compensation package based on: (a) the timetable decided upon by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/244; and (b) the new timetable proposed by the Secretary-General in his note. The tables provided are contained in annex III to the present report.

21. The Advisory Committee was further provided with a table updating table 4 of the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/70/3) showing the total impact of the implementation of all the elements of the compensation system package in the sixth year of implementation without transitional measures on organizations of the United Nations common system and other participating organizations, taking into account the provisions of resolution 70/244 and the Secretary-General's proposed timetable. The information provided is set out in annex IV to the present report.

III. Conclusion and recommendation

22. The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 21 of the note by the Secretary-General.

23. While recognizing the challenges faced by the Secretariat in the implementation of the new compensation package for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the Advisory Committee is not fully convinced by the arguments put forward by the Secretary-General in support of his position that it is operationally not possible to implement the new compensation package while maintaining the mandated effective dates. The Committee also stresses the importance of maintaining coherence among United Nations common system organizations.

24. The Advisory Committee is therefore not in a position to recommend the approval of the Secretary-General's proposals. It considers that there is scope for further exploring alternative options for implementing the changes to the compensation package such as maintaining the mandated effective dates with retroactivity and reducing the timeline for the delivery of the software changes by the vendor as well as the interval between the delivery of the software changes and their implementation so as to limit the number of required retroactive actions and ensure efficiency.

25. In view of the foregoing, the Advisory Committee trusts that, pending a decision by the General Assembly on his proposals, the Secretary-General will ensure that the implementation of the new compensation package is in full compliance with the mandated effective dates set out in Assembly resolution 70/244. The Committee also trusts that the Secretary-General will keep staff fully informed, including through the issuance of any further relevant administrative instructions.

26. The Advisory Committee also requests that, at the time of the consideration of the present report by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General provide the Assembly with a detailed update on the progress made towards the implementation of all the elements of the new compensation package, taking into account the Committee's observations and recommendations in the paragraphs above.

Annex I

Detailed answer from the International Civil Service Commission regarding the impact of the implementation of the new compensation package on the common system

The salary scale is the most important element of a harmonized common system compensation system, and a number of elements are linked to the salary scale. Therefore, serious issues would arise if one or more organizations of the common system would not be able to implement the unified base/floor salary scale structure concurrently with all other organizations. Some of the challenges that would be encountered in such a situation include the following:

(a) The Commission secretariat has embarked on the changes required to continue the operation of the post adjustment system upon the introduction of the unified salary scale. Such changes will affect the structure of the household expenditure questionnaire used in cost-of-living surveys, the processing of the data collected and the calculation of rental subsidy thresholds. The application of the new compensation package by different organizations at different points in time would lead to a situation in which the new survey system being developed would be applied concurrently with the old system to different staff members serving at the same duty station. This would be tantamount to the setting of two different post adjustment levels for the same duty station, which would indeed lead to some incoherence in the common system;

(b) Issues of equity stemming from staff members at the same grade and step in different organizations of the common system being paid different amounts for the following elements linked to the salary scale undercut the objective of the common system:

(i) Separation payments (repatriation grant, termination indemnity, death grant);

(ii) Rental subsidy amounts to staff members;

(iii) The lump sum payment of one month of net remuneration upon relocation to a new duty station;

(iv) Contributions by staff members towards medical insurance premiums;

(c) The continuation by one or more organizations with the current non-removal and mobility provisions would likewise raise issues of equity and undercut the objective of the common system;

(d) The underlying methodological basis used in the normal annual consolidations to the base/floor salary scales from post adjustment based on the comparator civil service are different for the unified salary scale (single official with no dependants) and the current scale (married official with no additional dependants);

(e) Specific changes to the margin methodology required with the implementation of a unified salary scale have been approved by the General Assembly. The calculation of a net remuneration margin on the basis of a situation in which some organizations implement the unified salary scale and others do not will pose methodological issues.

(f) In addition to those mentioned above, there are other practical implications such as for staff members who may be interested in moving between organizations of the common system; these could not be easily addressed.

The implementation dates of the various elements of the revised compensation system should be synchronized among the organizations of the common system. This is particularly important for the salary scale, which is the basic pillar of the common system. Otherwise, serious issues of equity and difficulties in implementation would arise. The selection of alternative implementation dates by some organizations should not place an undue burden on the other organizations, especially those whose governing bodies have already met and agreed on the time schedule as established by the decisions of the General Assembly. It is therefore important that all organizations agree on any revised implementation dates, at least the introduction of the new unified salary scale and related entitlements.

As requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 57 of its resolution 70/244, the Commission will report this year on the implementation of the new compensation package, after consultation with the organizations and staff.

Annex II

Comparison of the financial implications of the implementation of the comprehensive compensation package based on the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/70/3), the provisions of General Assembly resolution 70/244 and the proposals contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/70/896)

Table 1
Programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	A/C.5/70/3	*Resolution 70/244*[a]		*A/70/896*[b]	
	Financial implications (a)	*Financial implications (b)*	*(c)=(b)-(a)*	*Financial implications (d)*	*(e)=(d)-(b)*
Base salary scale; post adjustment; spouse allowance and child allowance; and single-parent allowance	1 570	1 570	–	530	(1 040)
Hardship allowance	740	740	–	740	–
Additional hardship allowance/ non-family service allowance	210	210	–	210	–
Mobility allowance/incentive	130	180	50	150	(30)
Education grant/travel/special education grant	(3 080)	(2 630)	450	(2 630)	–
Accelerated home leave	(1 930)	(2 570)	(640)	(2 570)	–
Termination indemnity and death grant	(120)	(120)	–	(40)	80
Repatriation grant	(250)	(370)	(120)	(370)	–
Relocation-related elements	1 670	1 000	(670)	(600)	(1 600)
Total	**(1 060)**	**(1 990)**	**(930)**	**(4 580)**	**(2 590)**

Table 2
Peacekeeping budgets for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	A/C.5/70/3	*Resolution 70/244*[a]		*A/70/896*[b]	
	Financial implications (a)	*Financial implications (b)*	*(c)=(b)-(a)*	*Financial implications (d)*	*(e)=(d)-(b)*
Base salary scale; post adjustment; spouse allowance and child allowance; and single-parent allowance	570	570	–	–	(570)
Hardship allowance	2 940	2 940	–	2 940	–
Additional hardship allowance/ non-family service allowance	870	870	–	870	–

	A/C.5/70/3	Resolution 70/244[a]		A/70/896[b]	
	Financial implications (a)	Financial implications (b)	(c)=(b)-(a)	Financial implications (d)	(e)=(d)-(b)
Mobility allowance/incentive	580	800	220	530	(270)
Education grant/travel/special education grant	–	–	–	–	–
Accelerated home leave	(5 790)	(10 240)	(4 450)	(10 240)	–
Termination indemnity and death grant	(40)	(40)	–	–	40
Repatriation grant	(90)	(180)	(90)	(180)	–
Relocation-related elements	1 000	680	(320)	(770)	(1 450)
Total	**40**	**(4 600)**	**(4 640)**	**(6 850)**	**(2 250)**

[a] Takes into account the following provisions of General Assembly resolution 70/244, which have financial implications:

(a) Mobility allowance and incentive: in paragraph 49 of the resolution, the Assembly decided to increase the mobility incentive by 25 per cent upon the fourth assignment of a staff member and by 50 per cent upon the seventh assignment;

(b) Education grant: paragraph 28 of the resolution refers to table 5 in the report of the Commission. In its report, the Commission calculated the financial impact on the basis of table 4, which reflected a lower bracket;

(c) Accelerated home leave: in paragraph 51 of the resolution, the Assembly decided to discontinue accelerated home leave, except at category D and E duty stations that do not fall under the rest and recuperation framework. In addition, the Assembly decided on an earlier implementation date of 1 July 2016 instead of 1 January 2017;

(d) Repatriation grant: the Assembly decided on an earlier implementation date of 1 July 2016 instead of 1 January 2017;

(e) Relocation-related elements: in paragraph 45 of the resolution, the Assembly decided to approve a lump-sum amount equivalent to one month of net base pay plus applicable post adjustment.

[b] In his note (A/70/896), the Secretary-General proposes the following implementation dates:

(a) Unified salary scale and single parent allowance to be effective 1 September 2017 instead of 1 January 2017, reflecting an eight-month delay;

(b) Mobility allowance to be effective on 1 November 2016 instead of 1 July 2016, reflecting a four-month delay;

(c) Non-removal element to be effective on 1 November 2016 instead of 1 July 2016, reflecting a four-month delay.

Annex III

Financial implications of the implementation of each of the elements of the compensation package during each year of the transition period, from 2016 to 2023, based on the timetable decided upon by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/244 and the new timetable proposed in the note by the Secretary-General (A/70/896)

Table 1

Financial implications of General Assembly resolution 70/244 for the programme budget and peacekeeping budgets, by year

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Implementation dates	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
Base salary scale; post adjustment; spouse allowance and child allowance, and single-parent allowance	1 January 2017	–	2 710	740	(620)	(100)	(3 560)	(4 560)	(4 560)
Hardship allowance	1 July 2016	1 720	3 430	3 430	3 430	3 430	3 430	3 430	3 430
Additional hardship allowance/ non-family service allowance	1 July 2016	510	1 010	1 010	1 010	1 010	1 010	1 010	1 010
Mobility allowance/incentive	1 July 2016	470	810	530	110	(870)	(1 610)	(1 610)	(1 610)
Education grant/travel/special education grant	School year in progress on 1 January 2018	–	(4 520)	(13 570)	(13 570)	(13 570)	(13 570)	(13 570)	(13 570)
Accelerated home leave	1 July 2016	(5 990)	(11 970)	(11 970)	(11 970)	(11 970)	(11 970)	(11 970)	(11 970)
Termination indemnity and death grant	1 January 2017	–	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)
Repatriation grant	1 July 2016	(210)	(430)	(430)	(430)	(430)	(430)	(430)	(430)
Relocation-related elements	1 July 2016	760	910	(660)	(2 760)	(6 390)	(8 750)	(8 750)	(8 750)
Total		**(2 740)**	**(8 250)**	**(21 120)**	**(25 000)**	**(29 090)**	**(35 650)**	**(36 650)**	**(36 650)**
Total, cumulative (sixth year of full implementation without transitional measures)									**(195 150)**

Table 2

Financial implications of the proposals contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/70/896) for the programme budget and peacekeeping budgets, by year

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Implementation dates	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
Base salary scale; post adjustment; spouse allowance and child allowance; and single-parent allowance	1 September 2017	–	900	2 050	290	(450)	(1 250)	(3 890)	(4 560)	(4 560)
Hardship allowance	1 July 2016	1 720	3 430	3 430	3 430	3 430	3 430	3 430	3 430	3 430
Additional hardship allowance/ non-family service allowance	1 July 2016	510	1 010	1 010	1 010	1 010	1 010	1 010	1 010	1 010
Mobility allowance/incentive	1 November 2016	160	890	630	280	(380)	(1 610)	(1 610)	(1 610)	(1 610)
Education grant/travel/ special education grant	School year in progress on 1 January 2018	–	(4 520)	(13 570)	(13 570)	(13 570)	(13 570)	(13 570)	(13 570)	(13 570)
Accelerated home leave	1 July 2016	(5 990)	(11 970)	(11 970)	(11 970)	(11 970)	(11 970)	(11 970)	(11 970)	(11 970)
Termination indemnity and death grant	1 September 2017	–	(140)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)
Repatriation grant	1 July 2016	(210)	(430)	(430)	(430)	(430)	(430)	(430)	(430)	(430)
Relocation-related elements	1 July 2016 (except non-removal element 1 November 2016)	(2 580)	1 390	(100)	(1 910)	(4 820)	(8 750)	(8 750)	(8 750)	(8 750)
Total		**(6 390)**	**(9 440)**	**(19 150)**	**(23 070)**	**(27 380)**	**(33 340)**	**(35 980)**	**(36 650)**	**(36 650)**
Total, cumulative (sixth year of full implementation without transitional measures)										**(191 400)**

Annex IV

Total impact of the implementation of all the elements of the compensation system package in the sixth year of implementation without transitional measures on United Nations common system and other participating organizations, taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 70/244 and the new timetable proposed in the note by the Secretary-General (A/70/896)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Total impact on United Nations common system and other participating organizations	*Share of the impact under the programme budgets of the United Nations*	*Share of the impact under the budgets of peacekeeping operations*	*Total share under the programme budgets and the budgets of the peacekeeping operations*
		(a)	*(b)*	*(c)=(a)+(b)*
Base salary scale; post adjustment; spouse allowance and child allowance; and single-parent allowance	(14 800)	(2 670)	(1 880)	(4 550)
Hardship allowance	8 000	490	2 940	3 430
Additional hardship allowance/ non-family service allowance	1 700	140	870	1 010
Mobility allowance/incentive	(4 300)	(230)	(1 380)	(1 610)
Education grant/travel/special education grant	(28 500)	(7 850)	(5 690)	(13 540)
Accelerated home leave	(31 300)	(1 710)	(10 300)	(12 010)
Termination indemnity and death grant	(900)	(100)	(100)	(200)
Repatriation grant	(1 900)	(250)	(180)	(430)
Relocation-related elements	(20 000)	(5 080)	(3 670)	(8 750)
Total	**(92 000)**	**(17 260)**	**(19 390)**	**(36 650)**